

Service Employees call for conciliation; strike possible

by Michael Lewis

A threatened strike by McGill service employees has been stalled for the time being until a conciliator is chosen by the provincial Department of Labour. According to the business agent acting for the Service Employees' Union, Joseph Gargiso, a strike can be averted only if the conciliator is acceptable to both sides.

Gargiso's feeling yesterday was that negotiations with the Administration were progressing well, but that a request for conciliation has still been filed with the Provincial Government. As the conciliation process lasts for a period of 60 days, the earliest possible time for a strike would be after the beginning of February; and then a strike is 'legal' only when the Department of Labour is notified at least eight days in advance. Gargiso's reactions to the progress made at recent meetings with the Administration is, on the whole, a marked contrast to his tactics of "defence-offence" last month when the Administration was being accused of lying.

The substance of last Friday's encounter between McGill negotiators, under Pierre Daigneault and the Service Employees under their president, Telex Goguen, as well as Gargiso,

concerned the normative clauses of the proposed new contract. This contract, unlike the old one, is to provide for service employees working on all parts of the campus. The practice before now has been for McGill to deal with each faculty separately thus diminishing the maintenance workers' leverage. However, as Gargiso pointed out, there was no real disagreement with the Administration over these clauses. He said that all major contentions between the two parties are being left for the end.

The most important difference to be ironed out is over recognition of the union by McGill. Gargiso hopes that, by the threat of a possible strike and by resorting to conciliation, this point might not be a very large obstacle.

But, according to union president Telex Goguen, part of the union's bargaining power is hurt by the existence of the McGill Association. The McGill Association, according to Goguen, is the representative for all technicians working on the campus, except plumbers, who have joined the Service Employees' Union. Unlike the maintenance organization workers, the McGill Association is not a part of the Quebec Federation of Labour and con-

sequently is not affected by any decisions reached between McGill University and the Service Employees.

Something else Goguen was not very pleased about was the Administration's practice of writing a description of the worker's position on the pay cheques. He said that a worker, going into a bank to deposit his cheque, is "humiliated" by having his job description revealed. "A man who is a cleaner or who spends his time cleaning shit out of bathrooms doesn't want to go into a bank with that written on his cheque," Goguen said.

In his opinion, the Administration does this, "to disgrace us". Although he wants this to end, there is nothing about it included in the contract now under discussion. Goguen is, however, optimistic about the outcome of the negotiations.

Referring to the Committee to come out of the study session on November 18 which was sent to the Administration, Goguen said that, although no tangible results were achieved, McGill listened patiently. He went on to describe Principal Bell as, "a very understanding man" but did not rule out the possibility of a strike.



Dana Elena

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Jerry Rubin may be stalled for "security" reasons

by Larry Black

Difficulties with Canadian immigration authorities could delay a talk by former anti-war activist Jerry Rubin scheduled for this evening.

According to Eric Johnson, a Gazette reporter who has been in contact with Rubin, notice was given to the Canadian Consulate in Los Angeles on November 10 of Rubin's planned lecture tour, which will include Montreal's three anglophone university campuses. This is considered ample time under normal circumstances, Johnson told the Daily.

Rubin received no word from Canadian officials until last week, when he was informed he would have an interview in the New York consulate, which has been set for this morning at 9:30 am.

Johnson, who has pursued

the problems from the Canadian side, learnt that immigration officials were awaiting word from the RCMP on Rubin's application.

He was told rules concerned with gaining entrance to lecture have been tightened, "because of the PLO."

Written permission must now be obtained whereas formerly verbal approval was sufficient, Johnson was told.

Jerry Rubin, the ASUS treasurer, who is organizing the McGill talk, doubts there will be any problem—in New York today. "The show will go on unless we know nothing by 5 pm." He advises people planning to attend the speech to phone the ASUS at 392-5038 after that time to confirm one way or the other.

Rubin went on to say that he had conferred with his counterpart at the Sir George Williams

campus of Concordia University, Bill Lurie of the Day Students Association who feels that the obstruction is deliberate on the part of the immigration officials.

If no word is received from Ottawa by noon today concerning approval to enter, Lurie plans to phone all universities across Canada to inform student associations there.

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see our ad on page 2

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Comment

The licence for TA unions

Teaching assistants have been regularly disappointed in their efforts year after year to secure a number of demands. Besides wanting wage rises and lighter work loads, the teaching assistants are seeking recognition of their union, the McGill Teaching Assistants' Association (MTAA), from the Administration. Without this vital recognition, the TAs are powerless to do anything to further their demands.

The Administration, not being fools, have been able to exploit the lack of central authority by dealing with the TAs by faculty and not together. The teaching assistants' position is also weakened because their jobs are constantly jeopardized by an Administration which can rely on masses of eager young graduates for replacement. The TAs are also without the support of many professors, who look upon their efforts with disfavour.

Where does this all leave teaching assistants? Because they do not have a recognized union, they cannot hope to defeat the Administration and because they are in such a fragile position, they cannot be

too "drastic".

The one advantage a group of workers is supposed to have is that, by striking, they can cripple the given industry to the point where production is halted. But this option is not open to them.

Of course, there are those professors who wonder why the teaching assistants are not happy with the present system. In their opinions, the experience which a teaching assistant receives over the course of several years is extremely valuable. For them, it is odd that teaching assistants are not made to pay a tuition. How can a group of people, students no less, be justified in unionizing and threatening to strike for more money when they are still "apprentices" learning the tricks of the trade?

To a teaching assistant, this argument avoids the root of the problem. A teaching assistant is not an apprentice learning the tricks of the trade. Very often, because a teaching assistant must hold a conference or wade through research papers or be versed in scientific procedures, he or she has as good a grasp of the needs of students as a professor.

And regardless of the claims of university officials that Provincial Government allowances lend any support to granting cost of living allowances to TAs, these students indeed save the University great expense, by performing tasks which would otherwise be done only by highly-qualified and -paid professionals.

Yesterday, we read that the MTAA has threatened the Administration with "an imminent work slowdown if action is not soon taken."

Teaching assistants face their greatest challenge in meeting this threat, if it should become necessary. Their faith in their organization has been weakened by fruitless earlier attempts, high membership turnover and annually changing leadership.

We have yet to see though whether the MTAA will go through with its threat. We can only wait to see what their behaviour will be following December 5. If the reports are true that there is wide support for the MTAA, then unity may yet be the trump card.

-Michael Lewis

TAs organise
Graduates' union asks
for minimum wage
TAs call for union
More TAs

letters

Feinstein forgets

To the Daily:

We forget, when we criticize Marxists, that we don't have the truth either. Rather than judging them on the truth, we should judge them—as we judge other groups—on what they have to offer. Here I would like to suggest several things that they might give us if they came to power: 1—less turmoil in our cities because the lower classes would believe they, at long last, had a government which cared about them; 2—a greater feeling of community; 3—better medical care for the broad masses of the people; 4—higher quality food than the artificial stuff we now get.

Feinstein wonders

To the Daily:

When Israelis say that the Palestinian Arabs don't know what they're talking about, I begin to wonder. You see the Palestinian Arabs are as well educated as the Israelis are (having about as many college educated people as the Israelis have) and I just don't see why I should believe

the Israelis and not the Palestinian Arabs. I can't say, however, that I really understand the Palestinian Arabs however. I just find that the Arab threat against Israel has done more for the cause of Israeli and Jewish nationalism than anything else. One just has to deal with Great Britain during the Battle of Britain to realize what a siege does to a people. No, I can only say that if the Palestinians want to get rid of such nationalism they are going about it in the wrong way. I would like Jews to realize that the first letter bombs were sent by Jewish terrorist groups not Arab ones and I would like more Arabs to understand what it means to be a Jew who remembers Hitler's concentration camps. The isolation of Israel from the world reminds Jews of the isolation they lived in during the time of Hitler. The threat of the Arabs reminds them of Hitler's Final Solution (they know that the *Protocols of the Elders of Zion* are taught as fact in Egyptian schools). And this time Jews vow they will fight back.

No, the

threat of war by the Arabs rather than increasing the chances of Israel changing only adds to its paranoia and jingoism. But I must say truly that I doubt whether many people will really understand.

Feinstein is hopeless

To the Daily:

There are several reasons why people today don't have any hope:

1—They tend to see impersonal forces working where there are only persons. Thus 'crime' and 'automation' are treated in this way. It is assumed that in the same way that one cannot get rid of gravity so one cannot get rid of these. In actuality, however, the latter are the creation of men. They are thus not totally beyond our control.

2—Everyone, including intellectuals, tend to deal with problems only when they arise. We do not predict them. A case in point would be the race riots that will soon hit the U.S. and places in Canada (like the N.D.G. area). It is very obvious

that within the next couple of years race warfare will hit South Africa. The whites there certainly won't give up power peacefully. It would also seem very obvious that there is tension between the races in the U.S. and Canada (one only has to deal with the race riots that have occurred here to see this). Now doesn't it seem obvious that when race warfare occurs in South Africa and we see it on television many people will want to spread it here? People, however, tend not to deal with such potential problems until they occur. The result is that whereas if they were dealing with future problems they would have the time to work out answers they cannot do this when such problems are really occurring now. The result is extreme pessimism.

3—Our models in large part create our problems (Wittgenstein's way of dealing with philosophical problems is true of our other problems as well). Thus we assume that people have a dog-eat-dog attitude.

Violent crime and automation then become problems for us. We just cannot understand how we can get rid of these if people act to this model. Will a businessman stop automating if he continues to feel that it is either him or them (his workers); that he has to fire workers in order to survive? But there are other models as well: both the Danes and the Chinese cooperate amongst themselves. During World War II, for example, Danish Christians hid Jews they had never met before thus risking their own lives. Other models then are possible. And it is entirely likely that by using these others our problems would vanish also. I am not saying, of course, that difficulties wouldn't remain. We would still have to find ways to realize the model. But this should not lead to despair: after all, other peoples have realized them, why shouldn't we?

No, I see no reason why we should not have hope. In fact, I find hopelessness stupid.

Robert Feinstein

Who is Reverend Sun Myung Moon?

Tens of millions of Americans became familiar in the last year or two with a South Korean evangelist named Rev. Sun Myung Moon due to the lavish and expensive publicity campaigns staged by his Unification Church. Few of them are familiar, however, with Moon's connection to the fascist Seoul government, the dreaded South Korean CIA and the reactionary message his movement is spreading throughout the U.S. The following account of Moon's activities was written by two West Coast journalists and distributed by Pacific News Service.

by Andrew Ross and David McQueen

Sun Myung Moon and his Unification Church have made more of a splash in the U.S. over the past year than almost all of the other "new religions" put together.

Moon commands the devotion of up to a million members worldwide who regard him as the new messiah. He also presides over a multi-million dollar conglomerate which blends big business, messianic quasi-Christianity and virulent anticommunism.

Moon has encountered a great deal of opposition from some religious circles in the U.S., but this has not dampened the ardour of his followers—most of them earnest, conservatively dressed young people who believe that Moon and his religion will literally take over the world in their lifetime.

"Our movement is more important even than Martin Luther's 95 Theses," says Moon's interpreter (and former South Korean military attaché in Washington), Colonel Bo Hi Pak. Reverend Moon's spiritual revolution will have a thousand times greater impact than the Christian Reformatory.

American membership, according to Unification Church calculations, has grown from five people in 1961 to an estimated 7000 "core members"—those who live and work full time for the church—and 20,000 associate members, with communal houses and affiliated organizations in every major city in all 50 states.

While some other religious cults have levelled off or declined in support since their membership recently, the Unification Church continues to expand. It is closer to the American fundamentalist Christian sects in its affinity with right-wing politics and far surpasses other "new religions" in terms of wealth and corporate complexity.

According to Unification Church figures, the American branch has an annual operating budget of \$8 million, most of it spent on lavish banquets for church leaders and saturation advertising preceding Moon's "Day of Hope" rallies in cities across the country. Moon



Madison Square Garden rally in New York last September was estimated to have cost between \$300,000 and \$500,000.

The cash flow involved in all the activities of the church's subordinate organizations is more than \$8 million. The overall worth of the church in this country alone—about \$35 million—is reflected in expensive property deals. Moon's private residence in Tarrytown, New York cost the church about \$625,000. His "principal evangelist" Colonel Pak, lives in a \$115,000 house in Fairfax County Virginia, which serves as the headquarters of Pak's own lucrative real estate business as well as a branch of the Unification Church.

While some of the money for Moon's American holdings may come from the profits of his industrial holdings in South Korea (worth \$15 million), most of it derives from the herculean fund-raising efforts of the church members.

In return for no wages and spartan room and board, the Moonies work from dawn to dusk, selling flowers and candles on the streets, or labouring for one of a galaxy of church enterprises, including a printing company, gas stations, a janitorial service, restaurants and a business consulting firm.

Politically, the church's energies are directed against communism, which

Moon regards as the embodiment of Satan on earth. Thus, Moon has been a militant advocate of the Vietnam war and has developed close ties to like-minded political and financial circles, especially in Korea and Japan.

The 55-year-old Korean preacher has remained silent in the face of the Korean government's elimination of civil liberties and its increasingly repressive measures against all suspected opponents. Moon has enjoyed an especially warm relationship with the Pak Jung Hi government. As early as 1962, Prime Minister Kim Jong Pil, then head of the newly formed Korean CIA, assured the first small group of American converts at a meeting in a San Francisco hotel of his full—but secret—support. Today, Moon's machine tool factory—part of an industrial empire Moon has built under the benevolent eye of the Pak regime—supplies the South Korean army with parts for M16 rifles.

One of Moon's training centres, located just outside Seoul, gives anti-communist training courses to hundreds of South Korean military officers and civil servants each year. And Moon's Korean AntiCommunist League actively participates in all anti-North Korean demonstrations in South Korea.

In the U.S., Colonel Bo Hi Pak heads the Washington based Korean Cultural and Freedom Foundation (KCFF), which was established in 1965 to foster closer relations between the U.S. and South Korea.

Church officials deny any organizational links between the KCFF and the Unification Church. However, a majority of KCFF's board of directors are, or have been, high-ranking Unification Church officials. Reverend Moon's own calling cards list him as "Chairman of the Board and Founder" of one of KCFF's major projects - the Little Angels Korean Folk Ballet.

Another KCFF project is Radio Free Asia, which at the height of the Vietnam War produced anti-communist programs in Washington and beamed them to China, North Korea, and North Vietnam.

In 1971, Radio Free Asia came under investigation by several government agencies, including the Justice department for alleged violation of the Foreign Agents Registration Act. In question was the radio station's status as a foreign private foundation when the South Korean government consistently gave it free air time on its national network. Colonel Pak acquired the legal services of former U.S. CIA Deputy Director of Intelligence Robert Amory Jr., then employed by the Washington law firm of Thomas Corcoran - himself a top legal counsel to the CIA. The investigation was subsequently dropped.

This is the source of recurring rumours that Moon is somehow connected to the American CIA. While no hard evidence for this exists, connections between the Unification Church and the Korean CIA (KCIA) are more apparent.

The Boston Globe reported recently that Colonel Pak has been a member of the KCIA. Korean exiles say Pak is still connected to Korean intelligence circles and have pointed out that Moon could not have built his industrial and religious organizations and his anticommunist training centres in South Korea without the implicit cooperation of the KCIA.

The KCIA is very active in the U.S., keeping close watch on Korean students, businessmen and exiles. The organization frequently uses the Tae Kwan Do karate schools in major American cities as a cover for its agents. The agents are reportedly controlled from the South Korean Embassy in Washington where Colonel Pak was a military attache from 1961 to 1964.

Coincidentally, the largest chain of Korean Tae Kwan Do karate schools in the U.S. is owned and operated by Colonel Pak's cousin, Jhoon Rhee, one of the founders of the Unification Church. Through his representative in the World Karate Association, Rhee is connected to the one of the church's principle Japanese backers, Sasagawa Ryoichi, who founded and heads the association.

Sasagawa is now one of Japan's most prominent financiers and behind the scenes political figures. In the 1930's he was a leading advocate of imperial expansion, and an architect of Japan's wartime strategy. After the war, he was imprisoned for a time as a war criminal. Sasagawa admits helping fund the anti-Sukarno coup in Indonesia in 1965 and reputedly exerts large influence over today's Japanese criminal underworld.

Although Unification Church officials deny any financial links between Sasagawa and the church, Colonel Pak told Pacific News that Sasagawa is Moon's "chief ally in the battle against communism."

Much of that battle is now waged by Moon's International Federation for the Victory over Communism (IFVC). The head of the Japanese branch of the IFVC is former Prime Minister Kishi Nobusuke, a close associate of Sasagawa. The IFVC, in turn, is a major component of the World Anticommunist League, a very influential right wing pressure group, especially in Asian affairs, which was founded and financed by Sasagawa.

The American branch of the IFVC, headed by Unification Church president Salonen, is known as the Freedom Leadership Foundation (FLF), which claims to be "the standard bearer of ideological victory over communism in the United States." Its educational and training arm, the World Freedom Institute, offers training courses in anticommunism and plans to build an "international training center" in Washington, D.C. modeled after the centre near Seoul.

The FLF is active on the American Capitol Hill, spending upwards of \$50,000 per year on "educational seminars and teas" for congresspeople on such issues as military spending and foreign aid. And it reportedly plans a separate organization in the near future for direct lobbying and campaigning for select political candidates.



The Guardian

The Economist's USA survey:

Foggy days in London town

by George Kopp

"Norman Macrae, the deputy editor of *The Economist*, has been travelling across the United States in this year before their 200th birthday. As this newspaper's contribution to the bicentennial, he was asked to peer into America's third century and recommend birthday resolutions." — *The Economist*, Oct. 25, 1975

The Economist is a wonderfully knowing British business cum news weekly that reads like *Time* re-written by the staff of *Punch*. Its newsstand price is \$1.50 and the cover alone is generally worth this amount. The cover alone, of course, can be admired for free while the magazine is still on the rack. Nonetheless, the insides make pretty good reading too.

Unlike *Time* magazine, which wears its objectivity like heaven, as the song goes, *The Economist* will tell you exactly what it thinks about everything and anything. Generally it is of one opinion, namely that the editors of *The Economist* are infallible. Along with this opinion goes the corollary that everyone else in the world, except maybe Henry Kissinger, is wrong, unless they follow the advice of the editors of *The Economist*.

In offering advice to the United States of America *The Economist* can give several reasons why this advice ought to be taken. First, it is a foreign publication, a fact which colours its pronouncements with a certain air of detachment. Second, it is above petty political concerns, such as what people may think, both the people in the United States and the people in various US subsidiary countries.

Third, its assumptions are the assumptions of the people who run the country anyway. First and foremost of these is the assumption that US world hegemony, now threatened by the misguided Third World which has not yet learned on which side (not to mention that) its bread is buttered, is worth saving for the sake of mankind

as we know it. *The Economist* also assumes that time is money, a penny saved is a penny earned, and a rolling stone gathers no moss.

Lastly, as mentioned before, *The Economist* is infallible. It is also extraordinarily silly, especially when predicting the next hundred years.

"There is a danger that the Americans, with all their power for dynamism and good, may be about to desert what should be their manifest and rather easy destiny of leading the rest of us toward a decent world society and an abundant cheap lunch."

If the above statement were a move in a chess game a commentator would accord it three question marks. One question mark for the bit about manifest destiny toward the great free cheap lunch; one for the bit that America is deserting this manifest destiny; and the third for putting it all together.

It is significant that no American, not even Gerald Ford, would go on about America's duty to enlighten the dark portions of the world, pun intended. This, after all, would be a blow to détente. Ronald Reagan might say something like it except that he's an isolationist and believes the Lord helps only those who a) help themselves or b) grovel for foreign aid. So much for manifest destiny.

The odd fact is, however, that US foreign policy since the Monroe Doctrine has been based on something like a promise of a decent world society, affectionately called the "free world," as well as a great free lunch. Even during the Vietnam War, when the doublethink of credibility logic emerged as America's policy justification, the Free World in all its glory was invoked time and time again to win the hearts and minds of the people.

Although the Free World is as hard for many Americans to visualize as it is for the Vietnamese, it still constitutes the heavy guns of American propaganda. The US will never "desert" the Free World, but neither is the Free World the

kind of place where lots of people want to raise their kids.

But if we grant for the sake of argument that America does have the capability for launching a first strike of sweetness and light the rest of *The Economist's* forty-four page survey gives rather bizarre indications of how it might succeed.

"The key strategies for American business corporations should be 1) to move the boring manufacturing jobs down to the poor south of the world, at maximum profit to both the poor south and themselves; 2) to redesign their domestic structures to fit the new knowledge-processing, unobsequious, post-manufacturing age."

Americans and Canadians traveling in London are delighted by the exit signs which read "Way Out." As a "way out" for multi-nationals, which are increasingly under fire both at home and abroad, Macrae reiterates an infallible forecast from *The Economist* circa 1971:

"As a prototype for the most successful sorts of firms in 30 or 40 years' time, it may be most sensible to visualize small groups of organizers of systems designers, all living in their own comfortable homes in pleasant parts of the world and communicating with others in the group...by picturephone: arranging for the telecommunication of the latest best computerized learning programme on how to make a better mousetrap...rooftop to rooftop to about 2000 quickly trainable, even if only newly literate, workers assembled before their two-way-teaching-in computer terminals by some just tolerably efficient organising subcontractor [also taught by long-distance telecommunicated computer lessons] in West Africa or Pakistan."

Back in 1975 Macrae adds sagely, "That, however, raises a problem."

Before one can say, "You ain't kidding, brother" and ponder the thought of Freilmo guerril-

las sitting in front of their picturephones, Macrae places the problem in the home offices of the multinationals, not the jungles of Angola. The problem is, what with the failure of multinational management, who is going to do all the think work at home while the heavy manufacturing proceeds happily in the "poor south" of the world?

Macrae would like to subdivide, for want of a better word, the big corporations into "confederations of entrepreneurs" right down to the typing pool. This increases thought productivity. The entrepreneurial idea-man types in the corporation would bid for whatever jobs had to be done, building their nest eggs into subsidiary companies which could be sold and "could make you millionaires if you prove to have stuck on a wheeze to make typing pools very much more productive in terms of what is actually wanted from them." Zowie.

Non-entrepreneurs can't become millionaires, but should at least have the option of stating their "job satisfactions." Maybe there are people who would be happy to earn only \$12,000 a year and spend six months fishing. Fine and dandy. We'll just set up a little old computer job data bank (or date-a-bank) to match people up to their preferred alienation.

This right-wing utopia assumes a highly-educated population of thinkers. Those individuals without think skills will be presumably menials, or perhaps, criminals. For the record, we have waded halfway through the survey and there has been no mention of the race question. Nor has there been any mention of the problems some people have with data bank services already in use, things like mis-information that can ruin a career, or the filling away of political and sexual tendencies. One assumes that Macrae either does not believe in these abuses or that he feels only the guilty have anything to fear.

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suite et fin

Economist...

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Where Macrae makes sense is his identification of energy and food problems as paper tigers. For energy he places his faith in technology. It is not unlikely that techniques for using nuclear fusion and solar energy will be developed before we run out of oil. On the subject of food he advocates better land use in the poorer countries ("India-Pakistan-Bangladesh...has more arable land than the United States") but fails to postulate any political means for seeing that this is accomplished. Nonetheless there are ways of feeding everybody for a long time without eating Soyent Green.

The population problem Macrae blithely assumes will eventually be brought under control through euthanasia. Huxley's "Sixty" he raises to 85 and he predicts that it will become accepted, using as evidence the fact that abortion "was a word you could not mention to auntie 15 years ago." (You could have mentioned infanticide over 2000 years ago to a highly civilized Greek without causing a murmur, but as the saying goes, look what happened to them.)

The atom bomb, however, is no paper tiger to Macrae. The only way to prevent the crazies from using the bomb for extortion purposes is to subvert them with benevolence and kick the shit out of them with high class anti-crime technology. On the home front crime can be fought by a re-ordering of people's lives on a grand scale, insuring maximum contentment and rational planning, and culminating in a well-planned

The Economist

death. Thirty pages and still no mention of race.

After throwing a few mudballs at trendy leftists and women's liberation types Macrae predicts that the move from the city to the country is on in the United States. This will be aided and abetted in the future by telecommuterism.

The telecommuter will be a think worker who sits at home in

front of his picturephone-computer terminal and zaps his ideas all around the world. Telescreens will also be used to teach little Johnny to read in the privacy of his own sandbox, to allow Dr. Dan to make "house calls" by the phone (your medical record will be in a big data bank), and on and on.

None of this whimsy is all that whimsical. Certainly there's no denying the technology is there right now. But societal changes on such a grand scale must be accompanied by profound upheavals whose nature we cannot even guess at. It is the upheavals we are interested in, not the gadgetry. When TV was invented the scientists were talking of "Euripides in the living room." Instead we got a media war in Vietnam.

After 44 pages there is still no discussion of racism in America. As a foreigner, though, Macrae can't be expected to address the quirks of American life. The global picture is far more interesting and the rest of the world is white, isn't it?

today

Christian Science Organization: Meeting at 7 pm at the Campus Chaplaincy Centre, 3484 Peel Street. All are welcome to share their ideas and experiences concerning the healing aspect of Christian Science.

McGill Christian Fellowship: The topic of our meeting is both unmentionable and unprintable, but everyone is welcome to come hear about it at 1 pm in the Newman Centre, 3484 Peel St.

Alice through the magnifying glass:

Tonight is opening night for the McGill Players production of Edward Albee's TINY ALICE. The run will extend through to Sunday, December 7. Curtain time 8 pm; tickets \$1.50 for students and senior citizens,

\$2.50 for the general public. Reservations: 392-8926 or 392-8924.

Women's Intramural Squash: The tournament will be completed from 4:45 till 7:45 pm, for all those who originally signed up.

ASUS conspiracy trial:

Jerry Rubin, of Chicago Conspiracy Trial fame, will speak at 8 pm in L-132. Open question and answer period after the talk. Admission 50 cents. Presented by ASUS.

Kappa Alpha Theta Women's Fraternity:

Bake sale 11 am to 2 pm in Union lobby. All proceeds to the Kidney Foundation of Canada.

Motorcycle Club:

Meeting at 1 pm in Union 327. Come hear Stafno's Saga.

Craft Workshop:

In handweaving, batik, macrame, tie-dye. Gardner Hall Art Room, from 7 until 9 pm. Open to all students. Some materials provided.

classifieds

Attention all groups, clubs, societies & McGill departments: please note that starting January 19, 1976, classified rates will increase to \$6 for 3 days (max. 20 words: 30 cents each additional word). N.B.: Old rates will apply to non-profit-making activities & individual students' announcements.

JOBS

Part-time technical assistant to construction consultants, must have elementary knowledge of technical (construction) drawings & French technology—own car would be an asset. For appt. call 748-7049.

Babysitter wanted mainly for weekends. 2 small children, Linton/Cote des Neiges area. Call Mrs. Shor 738-7017.

ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVE WANTED. Part-time-no pressure. Contact Salah Allam, ARC Arabic Journal (friendly paper) 524-6595, 6-9 pm.

Eyes Examined

Contact Lenses

Dr. David Kwavnick, O.D.
Optometrist

Tel. 933-8700
933-8182

1535 Sherbrooke St. West
(Corner Guy)

TYPING
EXPERT typing on Executive Electric. Call Theresa 9 to 5 at 392-8902; evenings and weekends at 288-5406. Multilingual.

PERSONAL
Problem? Feel you need to rap with a rabbi? Call Israel Hausman 341-3583.

Troubles? Feel you need to rap with a folksinger? See the Michael Cooney concert Sunday, Dec 7. Tickets \$2, Union Box Office.

Students' Society ELECTIONS Wednesday, December 3, 1975

LOCATION OF POLLS 10:00 AM to 4:00 PM

LEACOCK
UNION

STEWART
McINTYRE

McCONNELL
EDUCATION BUILDING

REDPATH LIBRARY
BRONFMAN

FRANK DAWSON ADAMS

STRATHCONA ANATOMY

Due to technical difficulties, people who would normally have voted at Burnside Hall, or McLennan Library are asked to cast their votes at any other of the announced poll locations.

COUNCIL ELECTIONS:

In view of proceedings of Wednesday November 26, 1975 which proposed a temporary "interim policy body" to replace Council, Council elections are postponed until further notice.

C.R.O. PETER WHITE

Students' Society

ELECTIONS

Wednesday, December 3, 1975

CANDIDATES

UNDERGRADUATE BOARD OF GOVERNORS



MARK BUSSELL

B.Sc. U2

The main problem between the Board of Governors and the undergraduates is a lack of communication. Few students are familiar with the current issues of the Board. As undergraduate representative, I intend to use the Daily and

other campus media to inform the students of the actions and issues before the Board.

I shall encourage undergraduates to express their attitudes towards the current issues to me through the Daily and through my home phone. I will always welcome in put from students and student organizations so that my vote on the issues before the Board is the student's vote.



STEPHEN A. KEI

B.Sc. U2

The Board of Governors deals with the major issues that McGill University is facing today: development, major appointments and the budget. Many topics have already been focused on over the summer and to my knowledge have not had an impact on the undergraduate student body at all...this is not surprising. However, it is my philosophy that students who wish to get involved with the significant matters that confront our school should have a ready source of information. If elected I will supply the Daily with a report of each meeting's content emphasizing particularly how undergraduate students may be affected. All matters of concern to the Board of Governors have an effect on us. I shall also have my phone number and address made available to you so there can be as much input as possible from students and thus I will be able to present the 'student opinion' to my

best ability.

Realizing the minimal powers of this office I can, nevertheless, attempt to promote some fairly significant changes. And, holding office should be an educational experience enabling a student to see the dynamics of the University's operations. Two proposals that shall be made are:

extending library hours, and
the possibility of having mid-term exams optionally in French or English (exam ambiguities are difficult enough if your mother tongue is English). There is also the big question of liberalizing academic requirements. For example, is it wise to determine a student's complete program to be, say, composed of only science and related mathematics? And, can such restrictions be softened?

I promise to be an interesting representative. I will speak out without personal reservations for those I represent. Thank you.



MARCEL MONGEON

B.Sc. U2

As is evidenced by the number of people running for this position of representative to the Board of Governors some interest is picking up in the affairs of this body. This is a good thing because for the last few years very little was heard about this board even with a representative of both graduate and undergraduate students on it.

The Board of Governors is the controlling body of the University and has exclusive domain over such things as development funds, major staff appointments and has a part in such things as building development and the general workings of the university. In all of these things a student's view is definitely needed as it is us, the students, who have to live with all

of these decisions. My stands on these matters are as follows: 1) On new building development I am for any new building which could fit in with the general scheme of things and would also greatly benefit those whom the building was built for. 2) Parking should also be taken into account whenever a new building is built and it should include provisions for student parking. For too long those students who have to commute have been forgotten. 3) On staff appointments I would insure that whomever it was was fully competent for his job and would be a plus to the university community.

Another thing lacking from the representatives of previous years was informing the student body of the actions of the Board of Governors. If elected I would insure that meeting summaries were distributed to the Daily, Free Press and any other paper that requested it, so that the students would know what is going on. Thank you for taking the time to read this and remember on Wednesday, December 3 Vote Marcel Mongeon.



GEORGE STINNES

B. ENG. U2

I believe strongly that good representation on the Board of Governors is important to all of us. We need to have our point of view made known in a clear in a positive manner. As an engineering student taking a minor in management with five

years experience at McGill, I feel that I have wide exposure to McGill life; giving me a better understanding of our problems.

I am a founding member and past co-ordinator of Hospitality McGill and am currently liaison with the administration for Sigma Chi Fraternity. I have good experience for the job and can do what needs to be done for all of us.



DARRELL WIDEN

B.A. U3

I am well qualified to be your representative to the Board of Governors. In the past two years, I have been serving on standing committees of Senate and the Board of Governors. Thus I am already familiar with the problems of the Board and

with the mechanics of the University's operations. Furthermore, I have been able to establish a working relationship with several members of the Board, a relationship I consider indispensable if one is to be an effective force on the Board.

I promise that if I am elected as your representative, your interests will never be overlooked or overshadowed.